CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 15.

day. Full report on page 15.

1018, Daily Average, 98,781; Sunday, 78,916

SHIPPING WAGE BOARD

No. 26,961.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

#### **CHANNEL 30 FEET** DEEP CUT IN RIVER IN LAST 3 DAYS Numerically, No Cause for

Ice and Floods Put Georgetown Back From Main Part of Potomac.

**NEW STREAM GROWS** DEEPER HOUR BY HOUR

Will Take Thousands of Dollars for Dredging to Make Georgetown Channel Navigable Again.

That Georgetown may be left some distance from the main channel of the can thus estimate the German troops Potomac river by reason of the cutting on the line at about 1,250,000 and those of a deep channel between Analostan Island and the Virginia shore is one of the possibilities in the wake of the flood 2,250,000 troops, which are their chief and the ice jams that still make a solid dam across the Georgetown channel of the Potomac river from Highway bridge to a point opposite the foot of 34th

The ice in the Georgetown channel, rivermen say, is packed solidly to the bottom of the river from the District side to Analostan Island. The result of the formation of this dam has been that the water has cut a channel the stream known as Little river, and the current, the heavy floes of ice and the quantities of driftwood have cut this new channel to an estimated depth of at least thirty feet. The new channel is approximately 250 feet wide, and practically all of the of Verdun water flowing down the stream is passing through this cut-off, wearing the channel deeper every hour.

New Channel in Three Days.

Rivermen today declared that the ew channel cut in the last three days now deeper than the Georgetown namel, and that the latter stream require the expenditure of thou-s of dollars for dredging before

sands of dollars for dredging before it again can be made navigable.

"Little river is at least thirty feet deeper than it was before the ice started down day before yesterday," said Capt. Moore, a veteran boathouse man, whose place above Aqueduct bridge was smashed to kindling wood by the big ice jam. "All the big ice from up the river went down through Little river. It is at least 250 feet wide now, perhaps wider, and the action of the water, ice and driftwood is scouring it deeper and wider every hour. Of course, no-body has been able to gauge it yet, but from the looks of it and from the size of the ice pans that have gone down there it appears now to be deeper than Georgetown channel was before the food."

Ice Jam Loosened by Gale.

terday's gale loosened much of the iam that had formed on the George-town side of the river and carried it out. Today only a strip of ice about 100 feet wide was left along the north bank of the river from the Three Sis-ters to the main jam starting at the foot of 34th street and extending to Highway bridge. This strip, however, is packed solidly and anchored on the bottom, and last night's freeze further solidified it. Men familiar for years with river-front conditions expressed the belief that it will remain until continued warm weather melts it out, es-pecially since the new cut-off between Analostan Island and the Virginia side has set the current far over toward the Virginia shore.

More Damage to Buildings.

Release of some of the pressure against the boathouses and clubhouses above and below Aqueduct bridge further damaged the buildings yester-day afternoon and last night, and it further damaged the buildings yester-day afternoon and last night, and it was apparent today that all that keeps the buildings from collapsing and fall-ing into the river is the weight of the ice that still remains jammed against

their fronts.

Water in the river was still falling today, having gone down about five feet since yesterday morning's fall of about three feet, or a total fall of between eight and nine feet. Little ice was coming down the broad channel now open and extending from the Virginia shore to a point about 100 feet. ginia shore to a point about 100 feet from the Georgetown side.

has been moved further down toward the bridge and is lying on her side in shoal water with much of her house gone. Her machinery and hull will pos-sibly be saved. The big dredge and other vessels which are hung up in the

ice have not moved.

The jam at Giesboro is holding firm. Three naval tugs are again today battering at it with all their power, and may succeed in forcing a passage through it this afternoon, but this is doubtful. The Norfolk and Washington line steamer Northland and the Indian Head steamer Boothbay, which were caught in the further end of the tam, succeeded in getting out yestering the opening of the channel so that they can come to this city.

For Vote on Trade War on Germany NEW ORLEANS, February 16. — Di-ectors of the New Orleans Association rectors of the New Orleans Association of Commerce announced today they had voted is favor of the referendum being cenducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on whether the business interests of this country should carry on a trade war against the man, edge of the man.

# SUMS UP GERMAN STRENGTH IN WEST

Alarm Over Coming Drive, Simonds Says.

HOW AMERICA WILL AID

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Official figures supplied by the French general staff furnish something like an exact notion of the numbers which the Germans are to use in their coming attack. These French figures show that the Germans have on the line in the west some 113 divisions and behind it, as a strategic reserve, about half as many, 63, to be accurate. We may reckon the present German division as between 10,000 and 12,000 and behind it at around 750,000. All told the Germans then have in the west some 2,000,000 at least and possibly

resource for the coming year. Looking backward, we may recal that at the close of the battle of the Somme last February, that is, on the eve of the great retreat, the Germans had 133 divisions in the west. The number rose to 154 during the spring and summer offensives. It fell away again

summer offensives. It fell away again toward autumn to 144 divisions, and then it began to mount steadily.

It reached 155 in early December. Roughly speaking, the Germans have then moved some twenty-five divisions, upward of 300,000 men, from the Russian to the west front in the last three months. When they had 144 divisions in the west they had seventy-nine in the east, and we may thus fix the total the east, and we may thus fix the total number of German divisions on all fronts at about 225, a gain of twenty-five since the days of the Somme and

A Diminution to Be Noted.

But it is well to remember that there has been a steady diminution in the total strength of the German division. Nearly two years ago the Germans began reducing their divisions in strength and increase them in number, seeking greater mobility. Thus the 200 divisions of the Somme period probably included as many men as the 225 which are now organized. And at the time they reduced the strength of the divisions they also reduced the fighting value of many divisions by taking from them the best soldiers and putting them in special divisions of so-called "storm troops." Presumably the larger portion of their present strategic reserve in the west is made of "storm troops," just as their Verdun army of two years ago was made up of selected units.

Roughly speaking, then, the Germans are holding the western line with about 1,500,000, and this is little more than they have kept before the French and British for the last three years. They have maintained in the east some fifty divisions, little more than 500,600, and, given their ambitions and purposes in the east, this number cannot be reduced materially. We are safe, then, at fixing at around 750,000 the number of troops they have actually available for their great blow—that is, seventhing more than 500,000 industrial workers in this country, according to the last census and by this time there are some 38,000,000 industrial workers in this country, according to the last census and by this time there are But it is well to remember that there But it is well to remember that there has been a steady diminution in the total strength of the German division. Nearly two years ago the Germans began reducing their divisions in strength and increase them in number, seeking greater mobility. Thus the 200 divisions of the Somme period probably included as many men as the 225 which are now organized. And at the time they reduced the strength of the divisions they also reduced the fighting twalue of many divisions by taking from them the best soldiers and putting them

Now, What Does This Mean? Now, what does this mean? At the Somme the Germans put in ninety-seven divisions, but of the ninety-seven they used many twice and a few three times, so that they actually used up the equivalent of 140 divisions. At Verdun they employed rather more than fifty divisions. In the fighting in Flanders this summer and fall they used sixty-one divisions; that is, used them up so that they had to be retired from the line. Thus it is a fair assumption that the Germans have no larger free reserve for attack than they employed at Verdun for assault, and at the Somme or in Flanders for defense. Nor have they any large resources to draw new divisions from.

On the other hand, the French and British may be safely estimated as having a million each on the line or in reserve. And this is approximately the German strength. In addition, the United States is reported by M. Tardieu to have above 200,000 men, approximately the equivalent of twenty German divisions, in France, all of which may be used some time during the present year. Thus, if there be any slight disconscription of labor is impracticable.

current Working Under Ice.

At the Highway bridge the current measurements are authority for the serious has been made on the south side of the draw by the water. The current is slowly cutting the fee loose, but at the present rate of progress it will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge. Expected will take a day or two to work down to the railroid bridge are the same as yesterday.

The water level was about two feet below that of yesterday at 1 o'clock. It is now but level with the top of the bridge and the learned will be the top of the work down to the railroid bridge and the learned will be the top of the work down to the railroid bridge and the railroid bridge and there is no considerable numerical advantage, in the divisions of the work was a specifical will be ready for service and the electric fine and the learned will be ready for service and the electric railway schedules into Virginia will be ready for service and the electric railway schedules into Virginia will be ready for service and the electric was proposed to the ready for service and the electric was proposed to the rail which she had in her driv

Wm. Lockett Agnew Dies in London LONDON, February 16. - William Lockett Agnew, head of Thomas Agnew & Sons, art publishers, of London, Manchester and Liverpool, died in London Friday. He was sixty years

**AMERICANIZE WASHINGTON** 

DISTRICT NATIONAL REPRESENTATION

> See pages 10 and 11 of Today's Star.

#### LABOR DEPARTMENT TO BE REORGANIZED TO MEET SITUATION

Seven Chiefs of Divisions Will Handle Problems Arising on U. S. War Work.

MILLIONS TO BE SOUGHT TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM

Workmen Not to Be Conscripted, It Is Stated on Highest Authority. Study of Conditions.

A complete and sweeping reorganization of the Department of Labor, with seven chiefs of divisions who are to be administrative experts in their respective lines, acting directly under the Secextary of Labor, is the step decided upon by the administration to meet the resent labor emerger J.

Next week the Secretary of Labor will present to Congress a budget, running into the millions, with which to carry out the program outlined under the new organization. The original estimates are being scaled down, so that the total amount to be asked for is not yet

This reorganization, which will make of the Labor Department virtually a labor administration, will not mean the scrapping of the present organization. The larger organization will be super imposed upon the present machinery, which will be only a fractional part of the contemplated administration.

One of New Chiefs Named.

It was reiterated today on highest authority that conscription of labor is not contemplated. President Wilson is understood to have quashed any such suggestion. For one reason, it is held, conscription of labor is impracticable, approximately the equivalent approximately the equivalent of derman divisions, in France, all of which may be used some time during the present year. Thus, if there be any slight disparity between allied and German numbers, which is exceedingly doubtful, it will be removed as the American contingents now in France are able to go on the line.

Can't Expect Many Austrians.

As to Austrian troops, the French official statements are authority for the talk of conscription of labor is deemed by high administration officials professing that very few, if any. Austrian propaganda in its effect, if not in intent; as a seeming admission, in the war. in intent; as a seeming admission, in probable that the Borland amendment other words, that American labor must will be stricken from the agricultural

have been able to get a foothold.

There is no organization here among unskilled labor, as in Great Britain. Therefore, the broad questions, aside from the physical problems of housing, transportation and training, which the new labor administration has to deal with are concerned with reaching the unorganized laboring men, instilling into them a spirit of loyalty, seeking to adjust their difference with employers, and looking to the large field of unskilled, non-union and farm labor.

Italy to Cultivate Waste Lands. ROME, Friday, February 15 .- A de-ROME, Friday, February 15.—A decree establishing agarian mobilization was passed today by the chamber of deputies. It is aimed at the cultivation of waste land and confers upon the minister of agriculture powers which permit him to control everything grown. The minister also can organize agricultural labor and furnish and distribute everything necessary to productive labor.



AFTER A TEST ON HIS OWN RAILWAY.

#### DEFEAT IS LIKELY FOR 8-HOUR DAY

ment Will Be Adopted by the Senate.

MANY OUT IN OPPOSITION

While it looked a week ago as though the Borland amendment, forcing the employes of the Department of Agrily probable that it will go through at dred tons.

this provision in the agricultural appropriation bill, including Senators Ashurst, Sheppard and Jones of Washington. Many others have said that officials that there will be heavy re-they are inclined to vote against it. ceipts over Sunday. Colder weather who in the committee on agriculture voted for the Borland amendment few the proposition.

Promise "Careful Consideration." Members of the Senate appropriations committee, which must handle the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill, said today they intended to give the proposal to force the clerks to work eight hours very careful consideration. Senator Martin, chairman of the committee: Senator Smoot and others made it clear that they did not Higgins, grain expert, with an internaintend to be hurried into any such legvery large majority of employes of the government in the District.

Senator Ollie James, while he wa unwilling to say yow he finally would vote on the proposition, said significantly that he was a friend of the government employes and of labor.

Rule Must Apply to All.

Whether the principle of an eighthour day for the government employes generally in Washington is to be embodied in a law or not, it appears probable that the Borland amendment appropriation bill. If the principle finds sufficient support it may be taken up later and put through in a general measure. The senators are unwilling to apply to one department a rule which will not apply to all. If the eight-hour day for government

employes comes up in a separate measure the question of increased salaries undoubtedly will be given consideration along with it. With the establishment of an eight-hour day it is entirely probable that a strong demand for time and a half pay for overtime work will be made.

### CITY AGAIN FACES HARD COAL FAMINE

Not Probable Borland Amend- Fuel Administrator Reports Only Few Hundred Tons Received in Two Days.

Receipts of hard coal in Washington yesterday and today were so small that the city again is threatened with an anthracite shortage. Under an ar Weaver with the national fuel adminis tration, Washington now should be re culture to work a minimum of eight ceiving an average of 3,400 tons of hours daily, would go through the Senanthracite a day. Combined receipts ate with a rush, today it appears hard- for the two days were only a few hun

Mr. Weaver appealed again today to Dr Garfield's office and was assured that a great deal of coal moving in this direction, and it is the hope of local fuel and the prospects of snow, however, leave them in an uneasy frame of mind.

Receipts of soft coal also have been light for several days, but the bicame in this morning was consigned to the government, but dealers have stocks sufficient to keep private con-sumers going for several days.

EDWARD M. HIGGINS DIES.

Was Chicago Grain Expert, With an International Reputation.

CHICAGO, February 16.-Edward M. tional reputation, died at his home here islation. They will be called upon to last night of heart disease. He was frame the measure which provides for fifty-eight years old and a son of one of Chicago's first packers.

While president of the Armour Grain Company he was credited with a prominent part in smashing the so-called Leiter wheat corner in 1898. In 1907 he resigned, saying his fortune of more than a million dollars was sufficient for him, and made a trip around the world. After a year's retirement he resume ousiness here as a grain broker.

SOLDIERS READ SCRIPTURE.

500,000 More New Testaments Ordered by Y. M. C. A. War Body. NEW YORK, February 16 .- Five hun dred thousand more new Testaments gage have just been ordered for the soldiers in this country by the supply department of the national war council of the

#### **BODIES INDICATE SKAGERRACK FIGHT**

Large Numbers of Dead German Sailors Recovered. Belonged to Warship.

DOVER IS BOMBARDED

LONDON, February 16.—Belief that a naval engagement has occurred is expressed in a dispatch received in Stockholm from Gothenburg and forwarded on the Pacific coast today. Secretary by the correspondent of the Morning Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roose Post. The dispatch reports the recov ery of a large number of bodies of Gerlot of hard coal is on its way to the man sailors who apparently belonged to

(Gothenburg is on the western coast of Sweden and is near the Skagerrack, one cation and all holidays with payof the bodies of water connecting the North and Baltic seas, and the one near est the North sea. The North sea in the vicinity of the Skagerrack has been the the shippard workers would be accept- of the east. The President has scene of previous naval engagements, able, Mr. Guerin declared. the great battle of Jutland having been fought there.)

An enemy submarine bombarded Dover early this morning, it is officially announced. The submarine was fired on from the some thirty rounds had been fired. There was less than a dozen casualties and only slight damage. The official statemen

reads:

"Fire was opened upon Dover by an enemy submarine about 12:10 o'clock this morning, the firing continuing three or four minutes. The shore batteries replied and the enemy ceased fire after discharging about thirty rounds.
"The casualties were: Killed, one child; injured, three men, one woman and three children. Slight damage was caused house

Report on Destroyer Raid. The admiralty statement of yesterday

regarding a raid reads: "A swift raid was made by a flotilla o large enemy torpedoboat destroyers at 1 a.m. today on our patrol forces in Dover following craft, which were occu-"The following craft, which were occupied in hunting a submarine which had been sighted by the patrol, were sunk:
"Trawler James Pond, drifters Jamie Murray Clover Bank, W. Elliott, Cosmos, Silver Queen, Veracity and Christina

Craig.

"After having sunk these vessels the enemy destroyers returned rapidly to the north before any of our forces could engage them."

German Report of Raid.

BERLIN, February 16, via London. ment of the national war council of the Young Men's Christian Association, it was announced today. This makes a total of 1,700,000 new Testaments bought by the association for Army men during the last few months.

P. F. Jerome, director of the bureau of material, equipment and supplies division, said that it was impossible to keep enough new Testaments on hand for the soldiers.

BERLIN, February 16, via London.—
The admiralty today made the following announcement:
"On the night of February 14 our torpedo boats under command of Capt. Zinecke made a surprise attack on strong forces guarding the English channel between Callais and Dover, on the north, and Cape Gris-Nez and Folkestone on the south. A large guardship, numerous armed fishing steamers and several motor vessels were forced to give battle, the largest part of them being destroyed.

Our torpedo boats suffered no losses or damage. All returned."

NEW YORK, February 16. - The International News Service announce today it had been officially restored to the mail and cable privileges of all lines controlled by Great Britain, its colonies and its allies. These privi-leges were denied the International News Service in the fall-of-1216.

#### SHIP CARPENTERS SEEK MR. WILSON'S TO ASSIST IN ENDING AID IN WAGE FIGHT SHIPYARD STRIKE

Appeal Planned to Secure Officers of Brotherhood of Compromise Similar to That of Navy Yard Workers.

**GOVERNMENT'S MINIMUM** PRICE WILL BE SOUGHT

President Hutcheson Will Ask That Acting Secretary of Navy Roosevels Chairman Hurley State Lowest Wage U. S. Will Pay.

by the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, February 16.-An appeal direct to President Wilson to intervene in the strike of shipyard workers engaged on government contracts will be made today by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it was announced by officials of

the organization here this morn-

The appeal to the President, T. M. Guerin, member of the executive committee, said, would suggest a compromise similar to that which was effected last October between the government and navy yard carpenters who were then threatening to strike.

At that time the navy yard workers wanted \$6.60 a day, similar to the wage velt called the heads of the Carpenter Union into conference at Washington Mr. Guerin said, and an agreement was reached fixing an eight-hour day, wage of \$4.88, a 5 per cent bonus under certain conditions and two weeks' va equivalent in all to \$5.90 a day.

Would Be Acceptable

Such a compromise now in favor of

The proposition of representation was made on behalf of the brotherhood last night in Washington in the presence of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Guerin said, and was rejected by V Everit Macy, chairman of the wage ad-

gency Fleet Corporation a representa-tive of the United Brotherhood shall sit in said committee with full author-ity and voting power, the same as other members on the committee."

Everit Macy, chairman of the wage ad-justment board, and Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy.

Want to Fight Strike.

Fifty Per Cent on Strike Claimed.

were forced to give battle, the largest part of them being destroyed.

'Our torpedo boats suffered no losses or damage. All returned."

JAPANESE MISSION ARRIVES.

On Way to Europe to Confer With Allies, But Not Talking.

A PACIFIC PORT, February 16.—
Four Japanese naval officials have arrived here from the orient and assert they comprise an official mission en route to Europe to confer with representatives of the entente allied governments. Commander S. Oyamada is the spokesman for the party. The other members are Lieut. Commander Shipotoshi Tagoshima, Lieut. Commander Munichi Kasuga and Sergt. Col. R. Inaba.

They refused to state the exact nature of their mission or to discuss conditions in Japan. "We are merely passing through the United States and can say nothing," Commander Oyamada said.

I. N. S. Restored to Mails and Cables

NEW YORK, February 16.—

A C. Wilkie, assistant district officer of the emergency fleet corporation in charge at New York, said reports showed only five yards engaged in government shipbuilding were affected and that none of these was tied up. At the plants of the Standard Shipbuilding Company, all constructing steel vessels, a total of 440 men had quit, he said, and at those of the Johnson Shipyards, Inc., and the Foundation Company, building wooden ships, 625 men. Virtually none were reported out at other yards.

Mr. Guerin announced he had received doday a telephone message from a shipbuilding corporation at Edgewater, N. J., saying it had settled with its men on a basis of \$6.60 a day, pending an understanding between the government and the shipyard workers generally.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the brotherhood, said he had not yet received the second telegram sent to him yesterday by Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, requesting him to direct the men to result of the plants of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation and Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, all constructing to the plants of the Standard Shipbuilding Company, all constructing that the said a

Would Formulate Memorial.

His appeal to President Wilson today, Mr. Hutcheson said, would ask the President to persuade Chairman Hurley to formulate a memorial, to be presented to ship carpenters throughout the country, setting forth a mini
(Continued on Second Page)

of the block containing the Kimball House, one of the largest hotels in the city, was extinguished after a half hour's fight, the damage being constituted at city and another country.

## AGREES ON RAISE FOR **CERTAIN YARD WORKERS** PRESIDENT PLANS

Carpenters Appeal to Executive to Intervene.

HURLEY CONFERS TODAY WITH PIEZ AND MACY

Also in Conference on Sitnation in Plants.

The shipping board's wage adjust coard today agreed to recom working conditions and over pay for all shippard workers in the ing about 60 ner cent of ship workers on the Atlantic coast. It does not include the striking carpents but is expected to affect their strike Many of the striking carpen union officials, have signified their intention of accepting the award.

The strikers in the New York die hoped they will. The new wage scale is not as high mand, but it will be the model for

the south Atlantic and gulf coasts. It does not take in the striking dealt with as a special class, which the shipping board has been unwillare perfectly free to avail th board proposes.

President Wilson is preparing to take some action to end the strikes in Atlantic coast shipyards which threaten to tie up a large part of the shipbuilding industry given the situation his personal attention since yesterday.

A direct appeal to the President to intervene was made today by

Guerin said, and was rejected by v. reverit Macy, chairman of the wage adjustment board.

Mr. Guerin, in making the announcement, prefaced it with a review of the settlement of the navy yard workers' demands to the Navy Department last October, telling how, he said, that contact after government mediators had failed to find a solution.

"Having that in mind," Mr. Guerin submitted to Chairman Macy of the wage adjustment board the following memorandum:

"In order to bring about a closer co-operation between the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, approximately 50 per cent of whose members in the New York district are out today, demanding immediate assurances of higher wages and closed-shop conditions.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, who last night renewed his demand that William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, who last night renewed his demand that William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, a settlement of their grievances by the shipping wage adjustment board, took up the situation again today in a conference with General Manager Pies of the Emergency Fleet Corporation a representative of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation a representative of the United Brotherhood shall in the demands to the wage adjustment board, and Acting Secretary

Want to Fight Strike. Managers of shippards in New York

Approximately 50 per cent of the ship-yard workers in the New York district are on strike today, according to claims made by the brotherhood officials, including Mr. Guerin.

The strike would spread from New York to other cites along the Atlantic coast, they said, unless wage demands were granted. The number of men out here was declared to be between 7,000 and 8,000.

Contrary to the claims of the brotherhood leaders, information reaching shipping board officials here at noon indicated that form they district and at Baltimore, where the strikes, are all district and at Baltimore, where the strikes, are latted the shipping board to let them fight the strikes, declaring the time has come for the issue to be settled. Thus far Chairman Hurley has refused to permit this, holding that the troubles can be settled by other means.

Shipping board officials today said that heads of other unions engaged in shipbuilding had given assurance that the related trades would not be called out in sympathetic strikes. The other unions, which have agreed to be a settled by other means. Contrary to the claims of the brother hood leaders, information reaching shipping board officials here at noon indicated that fewer than 1,100 shippard workers were on strike today in the New York district.

C Wilkie, assistant district officer

C Wilkie, assistant district officer

Rivalry between Hutcheson and culties to the adjustment board.
Rivalry between Hutcheson and heads of the American Federation of Labor, some officials today charged, is at the bottom of much of the trouble. Hutcheson, it is declared, declined to enter the agreement calling for settlement of differences by the adjustment board, despite the fact that he was urged to do so by federation chiefs.

#### FRANCE REQUISITIONS HER MERCHANT MARINE

PARIS, February 16 .-- A decree published in the Journal Official today provides for the requisitioning of the entire merchant marine of France on

Government commissioners will con-fer with the shipowners as to the con-ditions under which the government will take over the vessels.

Threatening Fire Quickly Over. ATLANTA, Ga., February 16 .- Fire which started early today in the corner of the block containing the Kimball

the season of the season of

#### "HOME DELIVERY" About 1/2c a Day

Send a postal card or a telephone message to The Star, Main 2440, ordering the paper delivered to your home.

The price to March 1st is 1 cent a day for The

Evening Star and 5 cents per day for The Sun-

day Star. After March 1st the price will be 60 cents per month for The Star, both daily and Sunday, to be delivered to your house or apartment, or 40 cents per month (approximately 11/2 cents a day) for The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"